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EXTENSION OF U.S. TROOPS' PRESENCE CONSIDERED

PY052101 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The Bolivian Government has urgently requested support from the United States so Bolivia can continue and expand its struggle against drug trafficking. U.S. Ambassador Edward Rowell has noted that negotiations are under way for U.S. helicopters to remain in the country and for greater logistical support.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has said that the government is assessing the work carried out by U.S. troops, and has not rejected extending the deadline for their presence in Bolivian territory. This is what Interior Minister Barthelemy said:

[Begin recording] [Barthelemy] We have told the U.S. Government that if we are to continue the struggle against drug trafficking, we must act in keeping with the new rules governing international cooperation.

Among these new rules is a stipulation that we must have our own equipment, which is to be operated by Bolivians so that we can continue in this struggle. Moreover, we must have necessary resources to carry out the pertinent mobilizations of our troops wherever drug trafficking must be attacked.

Moreover, the Bolivian Government has proposed that the United States, which is acting as a partner in this undertaking, help the Bolivian Government overcome the present economic crisis which is being exacerbated by the fight against drug trafficking because the flow of dollars in the parallel market has decreased.

[Reporter] Sir, the 3-day deadline for the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia is about to expire; the U.S. Ambassador Edward Rowell has said that there is a possibility that the two governments are studying an extension of the deadline. (Is this true?)

[Barthelemy] As you have just said Cristina, we must study this question, and this is what we are doing. But I am simply asking the Bolivian people if it is worthwhile to reduce the pressure we can exert through available logistical means, and wait until we are able to organize our own mechanisms and systems? Or is it better to acquire and implement as soon as possible our own mechanisms and gradually allow the U.S. troops to return to their country? [end recording]

The interview continued but we changed subjects. The interior minister noted that those banished will remain where they are as long as the government believes it is necessary. He said that the banishments are in keeping with government decisions and that the people who were banished are receiving all the necessary food and attention.

He said the Potosi University rector will be released and the cases involving authorities and some students, who are still banished, are still under study.

Barthelemy said there have been no more arrests in the last few hours and that for the time being the situation in the country is normal.

UK Support Expected

PY080204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2129 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (EFE) -- Official sources have reported here that the British Government will more actively cooperate with Bolivia in the struggle against drug producers and traffickers.

The sources said that British Deputy Interior Minister David Mellor, who is due to arrive in La Paz today, will meet Bolivian officials of the interior and foreign ministries on the matter. According to the sources, the objective of the meetings will be to analyze drug trafficking in Bolivia and to arrange possible joint action in several areas, like the economic and educational sectors, to fight that scourge. Mellor, who represents the presidency of Europe's "Pompidou Group," will be accompanied by Neville Nagler and Johnathan Haslam, British drug experts.

Senate Reports on Drug Trade

PY060105 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The Senate Special Committee on drug trade has issued a preliminary report in which it makes a number of considerations. The Committee states: "A solution to this problem will depend basically on steady international support for the Bolivian economy for as long as it takes to eliminate approximately 514,460 kg of cocaine hydrochloride."

Herewith the recommendations included in the above report:

1. Further studies should be conducted on the domestic influence or impact of coca and cocaine on the Bolivian economy.
2. The Senate Special Committee on Drug Trade and Drug Addiction should be declared a permanent organization in view of the significance of this problem.
3. The Senate Special Committee should be charged with coordinating and planning with other executive and judicial organizations a high-level investigation into this problem in order to prepare a book that would focus on the social, economic, cultural, health, ecological, police, and international aspects of the drug problem.
4. Bolivia needs a new international image in order to overcome its previous unfair image; the international community should be made aware of the true magnitude of this problem, of the means required to overcome it, and of the essential support needed to fight it.
5. A solution to this problem will depend basically on steady international support for the Bolivian economy for as long as it takes to eliminate approximately 514,460 kg of cocaine hydrochloride which is valued at between \$13 and \$26 billion in developed countries. However, it is worth less than \$4 billion in Bolivia. The following activities should be supported: repression and surveillance, and the development of crops to substitute for coca plantations. Some guarantee or preference should be given in purchasing those products designed to substitute coca plantations.

6. If the clear Bolivian position fails to elicit an effective international reaction, one should start wondering whether the Western countries really want to end the drug trade. In this case, coca-producing countries could reasonably reject the charges brought against them. The economic volume of the drug trade in developed countries is far higher than the values of the coca leaves in producing countries.

7. A Bolivian solution to the drug problem will necessarily require international action because a national antidrug strategy would not be effective unless it is linked to a continental approach to the problem, that is, there must first be a plan, agreement, or strategy among Andean countries, including Brazil. This strategy must then be joined with those of the United States and the EEC with the support of the United Nations.

8. The world must be aware that the drug trade problem is no longer a unilateral problem that concerns only producing or consuming countries. Therefore, we need to make a joint effort bearing in mind that economic solidarity is fundamental within a framework of mutual respect and, above all, of respect for national sovereignty.

Police Destroy Factories

PY070150 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] Of the 320 cocaine factories that the Mobile Units for Rural Areas [UMOPAR], the so-called "Leopards", have destroyed, most were operating in Sinahota, halfway between Chapare and Cochabamba.

According to the reports of the police commander and of the police inspector general, two cocaine factories were destroyed in Rancho Chico and F. Tropical, one factory in Tacuaralsa, two factories in Central Busch.

The cocaine factories destroyed in Sinahota were disguised as workers camps. Most of these factories had sulphuric acid, large amounts of coca leaves, kerosene, enriched water [agua rica], gasoline, diesel oil, mashed coca leaves, scales, bicarbonates [not further explained] and lime.

A clandestine market where coca by-products were being sold has been discovered 100 meters off the highway in the jungle in the area of Samozabette, halfway between Entrezama and Isiboro.

One of the factories discovered in Sinahota had eight mashing pits. Another one nearby had 50 pits and a camp that had some comforts. This factory was spotted by an air patrol. In the same area, 30 other factories with a total of 140 mashing pits were also destroyed. Three large factories were discovered near Sinahota, on the banks of the Chimore River. The cocaine manufacturers were also using movable factories on vehicles. According to the police report, a bus used to manufacture cocaine base was found abandoned in the area of Paractito checkpoint. The report added that Bolivian Air Force, FAB, and DEA helicopters helped discover the cocaine factories.

BARTHELEMY ANNOUNCES FULL FREEDOM OF PRESS

PY060247 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Fernando Barthelemy has announced that journalists now have all the freedom to carry out their work. He made this announcement to journalists in response to charges from several district press associations that journalists were being intimidated and persecuted.

[Begin recording] [Barthelemy] I do not know what has happened to journalist Antonio Toledo. He is not being persecuted and no warrant for his arrest has been issued. What is obvious is that journalist Zambrana from Trinidad had been summoned by the prefect to give some explanation. After he finished his testimony, he left the prefect's office. I can assure you that journalists are not being persecuted.

I was also told about the case of a Mr Castillo in Potosi. After talking with the prefect of that department, I learned that no action had been taken against this newsman. So I cannot explain what is happening with some journalists. I do not know why they feel they are being persecuted. We have told the National Press Association and the La Paz Press Union at the time of their visit that the press has full guarantees and that we were not going to take actions against any of their members, as long as they do not get involved in illegal activities.

[Reporter] When will Radio Panamericana correspondent Jorge Barrientos be allowed to return, Mr Minister?

[Barthelemy] That is a promise we made and we are still waiting. As you can understand, it is very difficult to charter a plane just to bring one person back. We are waiting for a flight to take supplies to that city [city not specified] so he can be brought back to La Paz on the return flight. [end recording]

Minister Barthelemy said later it is very difficult to come up with evidence to prove that church members participate in subversive activities. With this remark, the minister responded to a comment by the Catholic Church asking for evidence to back up the minister's allegation that church members were participating in subversive activities.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] Look, it is very difficult to find evidence that someone has a subversive or conspiratorial attitude against the government, because this cannot be proven in a notarized document. So, demands that written evidence be produced are difficult to meet. But I believe that a member of the church was involved in the problems we had in recent days. This is clear. It was so and I repeat it again: A member of the church was operating a clandestine radio without a legal permit. He obviously was committing a crime, just by operating a clandestine radio, even if he was not inciting violence on that radio. This would have been enough to have him arrested, but as a concession in order to keep good relations with the Catholic Church, the government released him immediately. [end recording]

SURINAME-LEASED HELICOPTER FORCED DOWN

PY070139 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 86 p 12

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] A civilian Brazilian helicopter belonging to the "Lider Taxi Aereo" company on lease to the Surinamese Government and carrying Surinamese soldiers was forced to make an emergency landing "under adverse conditions" near the village of Albina, in eastern Suriname where government troops have suffered furious attacks from rebel forces for more than a month. There were no casualties. The helicopter (a Sikorsky S-58T, license code HFW, flown by Wilson Spyer and Paulo Cesar Lopes) may have been hit by shots from automatic weapons. According to sources in the cabinet of Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse, commander of the Army and political leader of Suriname, a nation with 360,000 inhabitants on Brazil's northern border, the helicopter which had been "heavily shot at" was virtually destroyed by the rebels after its occupants were rescued.

Yet according to another version, which circulated in Brasilia yesterday, the emergency landing may have been caused by a failure of the hydraulic system. In addition to the crew, the helicopter was carrying a military team for air reconnaissance of a branch of the Litani River on the border with French Guiana. There is no information as to whether or not the helicopter's mechanic, Pedro Silva Paulo, was on board at the time of the landing. Meanwhile, the crew is staying on the Paramaribo Military Club this afternoon and is scheduled to return to Brazil this weekend, probably to Belo Horizonte, where the "Lider" company is headquartered.

Itamaraty diplomats have described the incident as "interesting and sensitive." These diplomats were unable "at this point" to forecast the consequences on foreign relations of the participation of a Brazilian-flag heavy helicopter flown by Brazilian professionals into a domestic conflict of a neighboring country. A former official of the Brazilian Embassy in Paramaribo recalled that Brazil has been "Suriname's main ally since 1983 and has supplied Bouterse's regime with economic, technical, financial, and even military assistance," ever since the threat of an armed intervention in that country prompted former secretary of the Brazilian National Security Council, General Danilo Venturini, to carry out a fast rapprochement mission in the former Dutch Guiana.

As a result of this mission, 105 Cuban advisers and diplomats were expelled. A rebel movement, led by a former commander of Bouterse's personal guard Sergeant Ronny Brunswijk, appeared at about the same time. The guerrilla movement is small, numbering less than 120 militants, of which only 40 or 50 participate in the battles, according to intelligence services.

The HFW helicopter of the "Lider" Company worked only 2 days. On 2 September it took a "fully equipped" squadron to the battle zone, according to Surinamese officials. On the morning of 3 September it took off for the battle zone carrying a high-ranking officer and 8 or 10 soldiers. That afternoon Spyer and Lopes, together with a small team, were carrying out a reconnaissance flight over an area irrigated by the Litani River, when they were forced to land. Either they were shot down or had a serious mechanical problem. The enormous Sikorsky S-58T landed roughly and its rotor was damaged by tree branches. As of last night, no information was available about the method used to rescue the occupants of the helicopter. The Brazilian Federal Police was thinking about sending a representative to Paramaribo to get in touch with the pilots. [passage omitted]

Desi Bouterse said once again on television that he is "being threatened by a large force." Some of his closest aides told O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO that the helicopter leased in Brazil was not carrying out armed missions, "which is clearly prohibited in the leasing contract." It was used exclusively to carry personnel and their support equipment.

The S-58T can carry up to 18 passengers at 160 kilometers per hour, and it has a range of 290 km. It is used by 27 countries. Bouterse's army is made up of 2,020 volunteers and 700 National Militarymen. In 1984 Brazil supplied Bouterse with 15 multipurpose Urutu EE-11 armored amphibian vehicles and 6 Cascavel EE-9 armed with 90-mm cannons. The two types of vehicle are manufactured by Engesa Specialized Engineers. The Surinamese Navy has nine ships: three coastal vessels, three semi-ocean-going vessels and three river vessels that carry only machineguns. The Air Force has three very old Defender Islander planes armed with 70 mm rockets which are probably manufactured by the Brazilian Aerospace Industry. The rebels are purchasing their arms in the international black market.

FORMER NAVY MINISTER ADVOCATES ATOMIC BOMB

PY052224 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFO) -- In a statement released here today, former Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Maximiano Fonseca advocated the manufacture of an atomic bomb in Brazil. If it was up to me to decide, I would make an atomic bomb and detonate it in front of international observers to demonstrate the extent of national technical know-how, the admiral said.

Maximiano Fonseca, navy minister under General Joao Baptista Figueiredo, last of the military rulers, launched research on nuclear propulsion in Brazil. The existence of this research was confirmed yesterday evening by the current Navy Minister, Admiral Henrique Saboya, who admitted that Brazil wants to develop its own technology to build nuclear submarines.

In his plea for a Brazilian atomic bomb, Fonseca stated that one hates to see the big powers developing and detonating atomic, cobalt and neutron bombs without being able to do the same ourselves.

CAMPOS PAIVA APPOINTED NEW GENERAL STAFF CHIEF

PY061902 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 86 p 9

[Excerpt] Brasilia (Agencia ESTADO) -- Army General Paulo Campos Paiva is the new chief of the Armed Forces General Staff [EMFA]. Campos Paiva, who was officially appointed yesterday, replaces Admiral Jose Mario do Amaral, who has completed the maximum number of years that he can serve as a Navy admiral. Next week, Amaral will take up his new duties as military adviser to the Brazilian mission at the United Nations. The appropriate decree was signed yesterday by President Jose Sarney.

Gen Campos Paiva, who has been chief of the Southern Military Command, will be on active duty for only one more year and will step down as EMFA chief in August 1987. [passage omitted]

ATTACK ON PINOCHET, STATE OF SEIGE DECLARED

'Official Report' on Attack

PA080357 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 0220 GMT 8 Sep 86

["Official report" read by Francisco Javier Cuadra, minister secretary general of government, from La Moneda Palace in Santiago -- live]

[Text] The official report confirmed at 2145 tonight in relation to the attack on the vehicles accompanying His Excellency, the president of the republic, is as follows:

At 1840 this afternoon, at kilometer 29 of the CH-25 Highway, in Cajon del Maipo near La Sacupaya Hill, in the sector called El Mirador, the vehicles accompanying his excellency the president of the republic, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, which were on their way to Santiago, were attacked by terrorist commandos, comprising at least 12 persons, who ambushed the president's column. The attack was carried out with weapons of various types and caliber. More details on these weapons will be released as they are confirmed by the investigation.

The president emerged unharmed from this attack and is in good health in his home.

As a result of this attack, five persons were killed. The Chilean Army members killed are: Corporal Miguel Angel Guerrero Guzman; a person who still has not been identified -- apparently killed by the explosives left at the place by the extremist group; and Corporal Gardenio Hernandez Cubillos. The Chilean Carabinero killed was Corporal Pablo Arturo Silva Pizarro and an unidentified person burned to death inside one of the vehicles.

The Chilean Army members wounded are: Captain Juan MacLean Vergara, whose condition is extremely serious; Corporal Jose Barrera Gonzalez -- so far there is no specific report on his condition; and Corporal Juan Fernandez Lobos -- also no report on his condition. The Chilean Carabinero members wounded are: Lieutenant Jordan Tabra Chegura; Corporal Miguel del Rio Mendez; Corporal Jose Cordova Salinas; Corporal Jose Carrasco Espinosa; and Corporal Carlos Sepulveda Anavalon, who are all in serious condition. Carabinero Ricardo Lara Orellana is in extremely serious condition.

Jose McLean Silva, National Information Center official, was also wounded in this attack.

As a result of this attack one Mercedes Benz vehicle from the Presidency of the Republic was burned and three other vehicles of the presidential escort were totally destroyed.

Immediately after and according to established instructions for this type of case, the Armed Forces and Public Forces implemented a security operation, setting up security cordons in the zone where the attack took place which led to a shootout, of which there are no major details.

Two station wagons were found with weapons in stops 25 and 26 in Vicuna-Mackenna Avenue. A Toyota vehicle found in front of number 4672 of Lanin Passageway, stop 24.5 in Vicuna-Mackenna Avenue, contained -- as in the station wagons -- communications equipment and rifles of the same type found in the arms cache in the 3d Region and the Metropolitan Region.

This is the official report released at 2145 tonight in relation to the attempt on the life of His Excellency, the president of the republic.

In the next few minutes the Interior Minister will hold a press conference to discuss matters related to his portfolio.

Pinochet Describes Attack

PA080544 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 0428 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Interview with President Augusto Pinochet by reporter Juan Pablo Reyes at the president's residence -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reyes] We are at the presidential residence. The Chilean head of state has agreed to talk to the National Television Service to give us details about the criminal attack against the presidential motorcade. The attack included M-16 rocket launchers and hand grenades.

[Pinochet] My wife did not want to go with me. I was with my youngest grandson, 10-year old Rodrigo. After passing San Jose de Maipo -- before reaching La Vertientes, in a area where the road gets narrower -- a car with a trailer going from left to right stopped. We stopped and a very heavy shootout ensued, with machine guns, rifles, and judging by the noise, with a bazooka, that is, a rocket launcher. Apparently, they hurled a hand grenade later. The guard up front reacted immediately. My driver reacted instantly and drove back [words indistinct] driving toward the back. Meanwhile, there was very fierce fire, on the front, on the sides, on the back and above us.

My first reaction was to leave. Still, I reacted immediately. I recalled that I had my grandson next to me. I covered him with my body. Meanwhile, we were driving back. They were rapidly firing at us and hurling bombs underneath the car. Here is some shrapnel [points to the car's side -- FBIS]. We managed to escape the circle they had made around us. Security units continued the fighting for a long time. Afterwards, we did not know anything else, because we drove away from that zone. I understand that this was an L-shaped ambush.

I am hoarse because I am suffering from tonsillitis. It was in an L-shape. They blocked the way in front, on the hill, and on the other side of the river they were firing. Therefore we were encircled. Behind us a vehicle was blocking the way. We pushed it with ours. Here is a dent. We pushed it and managed to escape from the siege. The rest of the story you already know. The vehicle has been badly damaged. The other vehicle also suffered some damage. The shots were in the front, you can see the impact of the bullets.

This proves that terrorism is serious, more serious than what the people think. It is time the politicians realize we are in a war between Marxism and democracy, or we have chaos or democracy. They should know what has to be done.

[Reyes] Mr president, could this attack be considered revenge for the failure of the call for a strike a few days ago?

[Pinochet] It could be revenge, but this is something which had to be planned long before. They know I go through here at a certain hour. Therefore, they had to plan it ahead of time, maybe 2 or 3 months before. They must have kept a record of when I go by, where I go and at what time, in what vehicle I am riding. This is something that had to be planned long before.

[Reyes] Mr president, where are you wounded?

[Pinochet] I have schrapnel in my hand, but not very serious.

[Reyes] Members of your escort died in this action...

[Pinochet] Unfortunately, that is so. That is what bothers me the most for the families. So far, I have been told of four dead. There are two others whom I do not know if they have died, and also the wounded. Altogether, there are approximately eight casualties, four or six dead and two wounded.

[Reyes] Mr president, what would you say at this moment to the people, who expect to have you present on Tuesday?

[Pinochet] I think, well, the state of siege has been decreed. The citizens who wish to support the government can do it, but for the time being there are no changes.

U.S.-Made Weapons Involved

PY080607 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0521 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Sep (EFE) -- "LAW" disposable bazookas, grenades, and M-16 automatic rifles were used in the attack perpetrated tonight against General Augusto Pinochet, police sources have reported. The attack occurred at 1840 about 20 kilometers from Santiago as the president was returning from his El Melocoton residence.

Unidentified individuals attacked the presidential motorcade with U.S.-made "Light Antitank Weapon" (LAW) bazookas, grenades, and M-16 rifles firing 5.56 mm cartridges similar to those used in the Vietnam war.

According to security sources, some of the weapons used in the attack were found later in an abandoned car on an avenue in the southern district of Santiago. These weapons are similar to those found in the huge arsenals that were discovered a few weeks ago in the northern part of the country. [passage omitted]

Death Toll At Seven

PY080423 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0413 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (EFE) -- Quoting official sources, Santiago Radio Chilena has reported that the number of dead in the attack perpetrated today against the motorcade of General Augusto Pinochet totals seven.

According to reports issued by government authorities, the Chilean president was unhurt in the attack and he is at present at his residence in the eastern part of Santiago.

Official sources reported that 12 people were injured in the attack. Four cars of the presidential motorcade, which was returning to Santiago from El Melocoton, 20 km East of Santiago, were destroyed in the attack.

In view of the attack, the military government has decreed a state of siege throughout the nation.

Two Agents Killed

PY080103 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Sep (AFP) — Police sources have reported that at least two government agents died in the attack tonight against the automobiles escorting President Augusto Pinochet on the outskirts of Santiago. The government sources added that the president was not in the attack carried out by terrorists with gunfire and grenades. Two of the automobiles were hit.

This was the first attack on the Chilean president, who next Thursday will complete 13 years in power, according to official reports.

Almost 3 years ago, more than 10 automobiles of the presidential escort were involved in an accident, and several persons were injured, but General Pinochet escaped safe and sound from that accident.

Carabineros Injured

PY080052 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 sep (EFE) — Six Carabineros of of the presidential escort were apparently injured during the frustrated attack against President Augusto Pinochet on the outskirts of Santiago this afternoon. According to the first unofficial reports, unknown people threw a bomb at the presidential motorcade. This action was followed by an intense shootout during which persons in one of the vehicles of the presidential motorcade were injured.

Government sources have given assurances that General Pinochet was not injured and that he returned to his home in eastern Santiago. In the meantime, security forces began an intense dragnet in the area.

Minister Announces State of Siege

PY080434 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Statement to the press by Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia Rodriguez at the Interior Ministry in Santiago — live]

[Text] Through you, through the mass media, we are now going to add details of the events known to you and, consequently, to the Chilean people.

These events have brought great grief to the nation. I am referring to the extremely serious attack that has claimed the lives of guards of His Excellency, the president of the republic: some of them are dead, some are wounded.

These wounds were inflicted not just on those guards; somehow, they were inflicted on all Chileans. I want to add that in the face of the deep internal commotion caused by this attack on the life of the chief of state, the government has decided to request the honorable Government Junta's authorization to declare a state of siege throughout the nation.

The honorable Government Junta convened tonight and notified the executive branch that it has approved the declaration of a state of siege. The executive decree authorized by the legislature will be officially issued tomorrow.

The Chilean people should understand the profound significance of the declaration of a state of siege in the face of the current internal commotion. I also believe that this is a time when -- in addition to regretting these events and becoming aware of their seriousness for the nation -- all Chileans must stop and think and become fully aware of the meaning of all this.

This reveals once again that there are people with distorted minds who are ready to act the way they did today, violating all those principles and values the Chilean people have been known to respect.

The serious attack on His Excellency, the president of the republic, is also an attack on the nation and on all Chileans. I believe this is also a time when we men must think and conclude that in Chile we must be very clear and precise in our opinions and definitions. This type of murderous extremism and violence must be entirely isolated, eradicated, and fought by all Chileans.

These crimes against Chilean society, against the nation, against the highest Chilean authority, should make us all join efforts to adequately oppose those who are capable of disrespecting life, order, and tranquility in our society. I also believe that these regrettable events, these killings, these crimes should make us all reinforce our will to lead and to contribute to leading our nation toward the goals of order and development which it deserves.

I believe those who today shed their blood for Chile would not have died in vain if all Chileans chose to follow their example and to give the best of ourselves to promote the true good things the country has. The government will become even stronger in the face of this type of action and will strengthen its resolve to lead the country toward its true goals. Nothing will deter the government from complying with this decision. The implementation of the measures established by the Constitution and the laws is designed to reaffirm this decision.

The government will file the appropriate charges in accordance with the laws on terrorism against those responsible for these actions.

I want to conclude at this time of uneasiness and concern by urging all Chileans, those of us who truly love our country, who love order and life, to remain truly united to confront those who are against life, and Chile. This must be our will. We must draw true inspiration from this will. Strong men and strong societies, cannot be intimidated by this type of action. On the contrary, this is a time to hold our heads high to strengthen our common will.

Thank God His Excellency, the president of the republic, is perfectly well. I have talked to him several times this afternoon and, of course, apart from grief he feels over the death and injuries of those who were guarding him, he remains as always firm at the head of the nation, to lead and to strengthen the action the nation deserves and to promote the future and well-being of all Chileans.

In sum, let us draw another lesson from this, a constructive lesson. Despite everything and despite those seeking to destroy the country and to disrupt the nation, let us learn from this how important it is to promote Chile's true strength.

The government wishes to convey its profound condolences to the relatives of the victims of these events and shares the grief of these families. I wish to thank these families for the courage with which these guards defended the values they had sworn to defend. We share with them and with their families the deep sorrow they are experiencing at this time. I believe the entire nation shares this grief. Thank you.

Conditions Under Siege

PA080654 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 0439 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Report read by Government Secretary General Francisco Javier Cuadra in press room of La Moneda Palace in Santiago -- live]

[Text] I will now provide details, as of today at 0015, in connection with the attempt against the president of the republic Sunday afternoon.

The dead include the following persons: 1st Army Corporal Miguel Angel Guerrero Guzman, security; 1st Army Corporal Gardenio Hernandez Cubillo, security; 2d Carabineros Corporal Pablo Antonio Silva Pizarro, escort; and the following, who had not been identified when the report was issued at 2145: 1st Army Corporal Gerardo Robolledo Cisterna, security; and 2d Army Corporal Roberto Rosales Martinez, also security.

There are four wounded in most serious condition. They are: Carabinero Lieutenant Jordan Taura Checura; 1st Carabinero Corporal Miguel del Rio Mendez; 1st Carabinero Corporal Ricardo Lara Orellana; and 1st Army Corporal Jose Barrera Gonzalez. The first two are at the Carabineros Hospital. The third one is at the Sotero del Rio Hospital. The last one -- Army Corporal Barrera Gonzalez -- was taken to the Military Hospital at 2215 tonight.

In addition, as a result of the security activities that were launched right after the attack, 1st Army Corporal Orlando Jose Moya Tapia; and Lieutenant Rosa Salinas Gallegos, of the Carabineros Distaff Echelon [Escalon Femenino de Carabineros], were wounded.

By virtue of the approval of the declaration of the state of siege by the honorable Government Junta last night, the government may as of this date make use of the following powers, all of which, naturally, will be duly and opportunely communicated to the public to the extent that it is necessary to resort to them: To transfer persons from one place to another in the national territory; to arrest persons in their own homes or at places other than jails or places devoted to the detention or imprisonment common criminals; to expel given individuals from the national territory; to restrict the freedom of movement; to ban the entry or departure of given persons into or from the national territory; to suspend or restrict the exercise of the right of assembly; to suspend or restrict the right of information and opinion; to restrict the rights of association and affiliation in trade unions; and, lastly, to impose censorship on correspondence and communications.

It must be noted that by virtue of the provisions of Article 40 of the Political Constitution, as complemented by Law No. 18,415, which regulates the states of constitutional exception, published in the Official Daily on 14 June 1975, the situation of internal commotion or internal war are grounds to declare the state of siege. In this respect, it must be noted that the government and the Government Junta have borne in mind -- at the time of requesting approval of the state of siege -- the circumstances which the country has been experiencing during the last few weeks.

Incidents which yesterday entailed an attack against the president of the Republic, and the deaths and injuries which the local and international public already know about, are closely linked to the discovery of arsenals from Cuba and which were disembarked from our country's 3d region. From that site, as we already reported to the people, war materiel has been distributed to other regions of the country, especially the metropolitan area.

The work which the order and security forces have begun since early August in this regard have meant major successes in terms of intelligence and security. However, as we have stated so often in recent weeks, this work requires not only the absolute and exclusive attention which the order and security forces have been providing, in cooperation with all agencies and levels of the armed and security forces, but also the understanding, collaboration, and cooperation from the citizens. The work to isolate, face, and eradicate extremists groups has raised the awareness of the citizenry to the effect that the weaponry found in the country in early August, reveals Marxism's commitment to war, which, through the Communist Party and the so-called Manuel Rodriguez Front, it has been trying for a long time to drag the country into a state of war.

The government, the Armed Forces and the forces of order will employ all the faculties and means available to them to ensure -- at all cost -- the citizens' freedom, order, and possibility to develop with progress. For that reason, once again, and for the blood spilled yesterday in the attack on President Pinochet, the government appeals to all Chileans to understand that the only way to effectively defend freedom, order, progress, and democracy is to define themselves and to have a clear and precise stance regarding that philosophy, that is, regarding Marxism. Most of all, we appeal to those who in the past -- albeit involuntarily yet with great naivete -- have given moral or political standing to activities destabilizing public order, national security, and the tranquillity of millions of Chilean men and women.

Inasmuch as social mobilization strategies are prepared in the future, to suggest the incapacity to govern, they will be giving support and legitimacy to groups that exceed normal boundaries of terrorism and want to drag Chile into a war situation. Thank you.

FPMR Caller Claims Attack

PY080126 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0110 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A man has called some of the communications media and reported: The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] is not dead. We have failed.

The FPMR is an ultraleftist organization that promotes armed struggle against the regime. It is also the armed branch of the Communist Party. Last month, the government reported the discovery of a large arsenal and explosives that reportedly belonged to that insurgent organization. Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal stated that that action destroyed the top leadership of the FPMR. This is the report released by ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FPMR Denies Responsibility

PY080404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (EFE) — As of late tonight, no Chilean armed group has claimed responsibility for the attack on Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet.

A first report issued by an international news agency attributing the attack to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) was denied by an FPMR Spokesman, who identified himself as Jorge Salas. In a phone call to EFE and other news agencies, Salas said the FPMR has not issued a communique on the attack and that his is the only FPMR spokesman who has authorization to issue a communique.

Until 2200, more than 3 hours after the attack, no official report had been issued on the attack and its consequences. Only unofficial reports have been released so far.

According to unconfirmed radio reports, Pinochet was seen on the balcony of his residence in the Santiago neighborhood of Las Condes at 2000. He is not at Government House. Meanwhile, the interior minister, the secretary general of government, and the head of the national intelligence center are holding an emergency meeting at Government House.

The same reports say that the attack was perpetrated on El Manzano Bridge, some 20 km from El Melocoton, a presidential home where Pinochet spent the weekend. According to unofficial reports, 2 officers died and 12 others were wounded when a Vietnam-type bomb went off at the bridge destroying at least one of the cars in the presidential motorcade. After the blasts, the motorcade was attacked with grenades and gunfire, and a shootout followed.

According to Radio Agriculture, all the cars of the presidential motorcade, including Pinochet's car, were hit by bullets.

This attack comes just a few weeks after the military government reported finding huge arsenals in northern Chile, owned by the FPMR, which the government considers the armed branch of the Communist Party.

Police Impose Security Measures

PY080659 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0633 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) — The intense police operation carried out by the armed forces — the forces of order and security services — after the frustrated attack last night against General Augusto Pinochet, continues in the pre-dawn hours of Monday in Santiago and the area where the attack occurred.

Thousands of people riding private cars and public transportation buses on their way back to Santiago from the Cajon del Maipo area, were blocked for hours by police forces which rapidly occupied the site of the attack, near the El Manzano bridge, about 20 km from Santiago.

Meanwhile, check points were established throughout the city to check cars and the identity cards of their occupants. Raids were also carried out in some areas to search for the perpetrators of the attack.

As a result of these measures, which according to reports will continue throughout the night, security forces found inside an abandoned car some of the guns used in the attack in which 5 members of Pinochet's escort were killed and 12 wounded.

Catholic Church Condemns Attack

PY080840 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0742 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) — The Chilean Catholic Church last night condemned the unsuccessful attack on General Augusto Pinochet that left 6 bodyguards dead and 12 wounded.

Msgr Christian Pretch, vicar general of the Santiago Archbishopric, has visited the wounded guards at the Carabineros Hospital. Msgr Pretch said he went to the hospital to convey his condolences to the relatives of the dead guards and to express his solidarity with the wounded guards. Msgr Pretch said the Catholic Church is against "any type of terrorism."

Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno has also called Chilean Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia from Montevideo to express his consternation over the attack.

TWO KIDNAPPED UP COUNCILMEN FOUND DEAD

PA051752 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Two more Patriotic Union (UP) councilmen have been killed. They are Hilario Munoz and Jair Lopez, councilmen of San Jose del Guaviare, who were kidnapped in Villavicencio while attending the funeral of Senator Pedro Nel Jimenez. The two UP councilmen were found dead on the road from Villavicencio to Cacias. At this moment, the government minister is meeting with representatives from the UP due to these incidents, and the wave of violence affecting this political group.

UP Leader Meets With Minister

PA051853 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The UP has convoked a national mobilization to be held on Friday, 26 September, to protest the wave of murders against members of what political organization, which today added two more victims to its lists in Villavicencio. The government, meanwhile, announced meetings between the governors of Meta, Santander, Norte de Santander, and Boyaca Departments and top military leaders to discuss the situation. In remarks to this newscast, UP leader Alvaro Salazar said the following about the meeting with government representatives:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] What were the results of this meeting with the interior minister?

[Salazar] We again expressed to him our concern over the escalation of acts of repression and extermination unleashed against UP leaders, which continue. Today, two San Jose del Guaviare councilmen were killed. Another companero was killed in Puerto Gaitan, while two others are missing. We urge the government to stop the attacks against UP members and offer real guarantees.

[Reporter] What did the interior minister say to this?

[Salazar] That he will instruct governors and mayors to offer UP leaders guarantees. We told him that we want to continue the peace process by calling on all Colombians. We proposed a national drive for the right to life, to take place on 26 September, to include the workers and people's movement and political groups. We asked the government to join this drive on 26 September.

[Reporter] What was the minister's response?

[Salazar] He said that he has no objection to the realization of that drive. [end recording]

Peace Process in Peril

PA071519 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Medellin — Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez has said that the peace process is currently under a big shadow due to the doubts raised by those who take justice in their own hand, blocking the peace process by directly attacking members of a civilian movement such as the Patriotic Union.

Jimenez Gomez said that each one of the incidents must be thoroughly investigated so that the nation can know the truth. He added that all the cards should be put on the table so that appropriate measures can be taken to put an end to these unjust actions.

Jimenez Gomez made this statement at the University of Antioquia during a conference on peace.

1 SEP GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE DEPLORES UP MURDERS

PA060303 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Communique issued by the Presidential Press Office in Bogota on 1 September]

[Text] The National Government deeply regrets the treacherous killing of UP leaders Leonardo Posada Pedroza, honorable representative to the Chamber of Deputies, and Senator Pedro Nel Jimenez Obando.

There is no doubt that these reprehensible actions have been committed by persons who wish to thwart the democratic process of change and reconciliation, for which the country is longing and which the government intends to carry out as one of its priority tasks.

The government deplores that conditions inherent and elementary to a civilized and democratic existence are being continuously undermined, with a loss of human life, as in this case, by persons who irrationally resort to terror and violence.

The government is unshakably prepared and determined to grant all possible guarantees to the UP leaders and activists in order to permit them to carry out their lawful political activities and to return to civilian life in a climate of security and democracy.

Early today the National Security Council discussed appropriate measures. Immediately thereafter, at 1100, the government monitor received the leaders of the Communist Party of Colombia (PCC) and UP at his office in order to inform them of the decisions that had been adopted and to review additional decisions with them.

The president of the republic; the government and justice ministers; and the presidential delegate for reconciliation, rehabilitation, and normalization held a long meeting with the PCC and UP leaders.

The president listened to their grievances, concerns, and proposals, and thanked them for their expressions of hope over the plans to achieve political, social, and economic changes as well as over the effort at reconciliation. In like manner, it reasserted the National Security Council's determinations to solve these cases and to make available all mechanisms within its reach to guarantee the UP's political activities.

The criminal arraigning judges have begun the respective investigations. The government is prepared to provide all means, assistance, and guarantees required by them to continue working until the culprits are identified and exemplarily punished.

The government expresses its condolences and regrets to the grieving relatives of the victims, their comrades in the political fray, and their friends.

GUERRILLA GROUP TAKES OVER CAUCA MUNICIPALITY

Government Troops Arrive

PA061936 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Inza, Cauca -- A column composed of more than 150 men of the so-called National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNG], apparently under the command of Carlos Pizarro Leon Gomez -- maximum leader of the M-19, who is also known as Carro Loco -- this morning at about 0500 entered this town and took-up strategic positions. The group cut communication lines and attacked the police barracks. There was an intense shootout between the policemen and the rebels.

This radio station has established that the policemen are still in the barracks, which are practically destroyed as a result of rockets the rebels have fired as they insistently urged the policemen to surrender and to deliver their weapons. [passage omitted]

At this moment, troops from the 10th and 3d Brigades, headquartered in Popayan and Cali, respectively, are heading for Inza by land and air to take control of the situation and save the townspeople and the policemen who are there enduring the activities of the guerrillas.

Troops from the Rifles and Colombia Battalions as well as special forces are being taken by helicopter to the area to put the situation under control, a military spokesman has announced at the capital of Valle del Cauca Department.

An official spokesman confirmed the seizure of the town saying:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] At what time was the town seized, captain?

[Captain, not further identified] At 0530.

[[Correspondent] Is there still fighting?

[Captain] Yes, sir.

[Correspondent] Are there any casualties?

[Captain] So far there are no casualties.

[Correspondent] Are the guerrillas still in the town or have they vacated it?

[Captain] They are in the outskirts. The policemen have not let them in. [end recording]

The captain claims that the guerrillas are in the outskirts of Inza Municipality.

It has been reported elsewhere that a military barrack, also, has been attacked by the CNG. This attack took place between Huila and Cauca. So far there is no report on casualties.

Army Regains Control

PA072015 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Bogota -- Troops of the 9th and 13th Army Brigades last night gained control over the town of Inza, in southern Colombia's Cauca Department, which 300 Peruvian, Ecuadoran, and Colombian rebels held for 15 hours, it was reported [words indistinct].

The operation, called the "final attack by counterinsurgency troops," succeeded in recovering the town from presumed rebels of the CNG of which Carlos Pizarro is leader. The guerrilla group is composed of rebels from the Peruvian Tupac Amaru and Shining Path; the Ecuadoran Alfaro Lives; and the Colombian Groups Quintin Lame, the M-19, and the Army of National Liberation, ELN, all Colombian groups.

Initial police reports indicate that during the 15 hours of rebel occupation, at least 3 soldiers and 7 guerrillas were killed, while no casualties were reported among the 25 policemen who resisted the rebel attack. The guerrillas partially destroyed a local bank office, the police station, and the TELECOM [Colombian Telecommunications Enterprise] telegraph office. The police reported that hostilities lasted 15 hours because the mining of the road leading into Inza and the support of drug traffickers and sharpshooters posted in strategic positions delayed the arrival of the Army troops.

The town of Inza was desolate this morning as Army helicopter gunships patrolled overhead and foot soldiers continued combing the area for mines. The rebels, who abandoned the town on Saturday night, are being pursued on land and air. The Army has blocked the exits toward the neighboring towns of Belalcazar, Totoro, Paez, Caldone, and La Plata, where [words indistinct] of the central mountain range in the Andean province [as heard] of Cauca.

Further Attacks Promised

PA072209 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Dario Gomez report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Army troops with gunship helicopters are pursuing the guerrilla column led by Carlos Pizarro Leongomez. In sketchy reports from the village of Inza, Pizarro Leongomez said that the dialogue with President Virgilio Barco Vargas has been completely broken off and that the guerrillas will continue striving to establish a so-called independent republic in Cauca Department. He also said that other villages will be the target of guerrilla takeovers. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

COCAINE CONFISCATED -- Police have seized a total of 200 kg of cocaine at Bogota's El Dorado International Airport. The drug was carefully hidden inside two tires and was ready for shipment to the United States aboard a cargo plane. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 31 Aug 86 p 1 PA]

PLRA HOLDS RALLY DESPITE POLICE CONTROL

PY072143 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Asuncion, 7 Sep (AFP) -- In a spectacular maneuver, the opposition Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) today staged a brief political rally at Itagua's parish church yard, 30 km east of Asuncion, despite an impressive police cordon and despite a government decision banning the rally.

PLRA spokesmen said that in view of the party's determination to go ahead with the rally, security forces in the past few hours arrested at least 15 party leaders, among them party President Juan Carlos Saldivar.

Despite all this, PLRA leader Miguel Abdon Saguier, who went underground last week, evaded the tight police control on the highway to Itagua and managed to deliver a 5-minute speech to some 500 people who had gathered in the churchyard after the religious service.

Eyewitnesses told AFP that the place where Saguier spoke was only 10 meters from the town's police station. A large police patrol headed by Asuncion police chief General Alcibiades Britez himself arrived minutes after the rally was over, but the demonstrators had already left.

OPPOSITION DEMONSTRATION ENDS PEACEFULLY

PY080148 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Some 50 PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party] members headed by Rafael Hermes Saguier on 6 September staged a brief rally honoring Marshall Estigarribia. The rally took place at one of the corners of Plaza Independencia under the close watch of Inspector General Carlos Schreiber and a group of policemen. The demonstrators sang the national anthem and the song Patria Querida, chanted antigovernment slogans, and shouted "long live democracy!"

As the demonstration was being staged, the number of police forces in the area increased. However, the demonstrators dispersed without incidents.

Before leaving, the demonstrators circulated leaflets inviting people to a political meeting at Eulogio Lopez' house in Capiata at 0900 today. The meeting is being sponsored by PLRA youth sector. According to the leaflets, Miguel Abdon Saguier, who is wanted by the police, will deliver a speech at the act.

Early, on 6 September, police raided Abdon Saguier's house. It has been said that the PLRA leader will not turn himself over to the police.

OFFER TO HOST NONALIGNED SUMMIT DECLINED

PY062240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today held several meetings with important chiefs of state and government attending the eighth Nonaligned Summit, one of the meetings was attended by Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega, Cuba's Fidel Castro, and India's Rajiv Gandhi, with whom he discussed the crucial issue of where the next summit is going to be held.

Shortly after this meeting, Garcia said that he believes that there will be no consensus at this meeting on which Latin American country will have the honor of hosting the next nonaligned meeting in 3 years.

Nicaragua's candidacy, which had received strong, but insufficient support particularly from the Latin American group, seems to be temporarily rejected, but Peru seems to be in a good position to host it at some time in the future, according to diplomatic sources.

President Garcia said last night that when several countries proposed that Peru submit its candidacy since no consensus for Nicaragua was achieved, they were told that this was not convenient because of the situation prevailing in Peru. This decision will probably be made at the next meeting of the Nonaligned Movement which will be at the ministerial level. It will be held somewhere in Latin America within year.

Garcia said today that the Nonaligned Movement strengthens the common action of weak and poor countries against militarism and the international economic system, two of the great problems that the two superpowers have confronted the world with. He said that this is how we are gradually achieving a consensus on how better to face economic problems, by guiding our steps to allow us to achieve goals that will definitely allow Third World countries to achieve a fair place in the world.

Garcia continued to hold meetings today with internationally-known statesmen such as Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud; the President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda; and Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'.

The Peruvian president discussed the progress of the summit with Cuban President Fidel Castro; with Robert Mugabe, the prime minister of Zimbabwe and the new president of the Nonaligned Movement; and with Guyanese President Desmond Hugh Hoyte.

Garcia met with Sam Nujoma, chief of the Liberation Movement of Namibia, a territory in southern Africa that is illegally occupied by South Africa; with the President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka; with the King of Nepal Guepo Jimpe [as received]; and with the Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir Mohamad.

In keeping with his schedule, President Garcia and his entourage, which includes Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner; the Peruvian ambassador to the United Nations, Carlos Alzamora; the Peruvian ambassador to France, Hugo Otero; and other high-ranking officials, will leave for Peru on Saturday at 1200 local time (1000 GMT) from the airport of Harare, which for 1 week was the site of the nonaligned summit.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES RELATIONS WITH SWAPO

PY061425 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Relay from Harare, Zimbabwe, by an unidentified special envoy]

[Text] Good evening. We have prepared a report on President Alan Garcia's activities here today in Harare. First, we have a statement by Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner.

[Begin Wagner recording] I believe the step we have just taken, that is, establishing diplomatic relations with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] the national liberation movement of Namibia, is a very meaningful step for Alan Garcia's administration because we are strengthening ties with the great African Continent.

Our foreign policy is an example of a real nonaligned policy, because it closely follows this movement's principles of independence and the abolition of colonialism.
[end recording]

PRIME MINISTER CLAIMS SANCHEZ RECOVERING

PY070141 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva reported here today that Acting Peruvian President Luis Alberto Sanchez is recovering from a kidney infection which prompted his hospitalization, and that he will reassume his duties soon.

Alva said that Sanchez was taken to the Police Hospital for a medical check-up, and that he managed to discuss state affairs with him. Alva added that medical check-ups usually last a few days so that the doctors can make all their tests, but the patient's condition was very good.

Sanchez, who is first vice president of Peru, took over as acting president on 30 August when President Alan Garcia left for the nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe.

BUILDING BOMBED IN LIMA, TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED

PY060405 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 5 Sep (EFE) -- It was reported here today that two people were seriously injured when a bomb exploded on the 6th floor of a building in Miraflores, a downtown Lima district.

According to initial reports the bomb was probably placed in a potted plant by members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement terrorist group.

The explosion broke the windows of the building where members of the Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian Investigative Police were carrying out an investigation. Unconfirmed reports have indicated that one of the injured people died in the hospital.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES OIL PRICE INCREASES

PA051819 Paris AFP in Spanish 1736 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Caracas, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Official sources reported that Venezuela today increased petroleum prices between 30 and 50 cents on various crudes and between 40 and 60 cents on its products, which total 30. The source described the price increases as a result of the current situation in the market, which is experiencing a price recovery in the wake of production control measures approved by OPEC. By-products with a high sulphur content are excluded from the price increase and their prices will remain the same.

Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said that, excepting unforeseen circumstances, the average price of Venezuelan petroleum will be maintained at \$14 dollars a barrel for the remainder of the year.

Energy Minister on Pricing

PA050422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0320 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Caracas, 4 Sep (EFE) -- Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, termed "very important" the international market oil price increase. In statements published today Hernandez Grisanti said that crude prices have increased approximately \$4 in the international market. He said that Venezuelan oil is selling for approximately \$14 per barrel.

Hernandez Grisanti, former OPEC president, said that compared to prices prior to OPEC's recent meeting in Geneva there has been a \$4 per barrel increase. Hernandez Grisanti added that in the case of Venezuela, although there have been 3 price increases in August, the average price remains \$14 per barrel for the more than 30 crudes Venezuela exports.

He said that the country's budget is estimated according to an income based on \$24 per barrel, which means that the country still has a deficit of 25 billion bolivares (\$3.333 million).

Hernandez Grisanti evaluated the results obtained after OPEC's decision to reduce its production to 16 million barrels daily for 2 months. He said that he was satisfied because most of the 13 OPEC members are complying with the agreement. "There is proof of political will, and I think that the agreement is going to be complied with, which is a positive sign despite the market's problems," he said.

Regarding Venezuela's situation, Hernandez Grisanti said that the country has managed to store a large quantity of crude -- he did not say how much -- which permits maintaining an exportation level according to the quota established by OPEC. However, he added that we must expect a substantial increase in oil prices, because the increase in oil prices is going to be a slow and progressive process while market conditions improve. "In a month we are going to have a new special conference to decide the establishment of definite quotas," Hernandez Grisanti said.

EL SALVADORCASTILLO CLARAMOUNT RESIGNS FOREIGN MINISTER POST

PA080430 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0335 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE) — Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, vice president and foreign minister of El Salvador, resigned today as foreign minister upon being elected secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

The PDC convention was held today with the presence of 200 delegates to elect the secretary general, the Political Committee, and the Executive Committee.

Adolfo Rey Prendes, PDC leader and minister of culture and communications, declared that Castillo Claramount tendered his resignation as minister to President Jose Napoleon Duarte to dedicate himself "fulltime" to party activities. Rey Prendes noted that the PDC convention was held "with much enthusiasm" and that the elections that were made were all unanimous, leaving aside the personal positions and stressing emphasis on the quality and on the work.

Castillo Claramount was appointed secretary general replacing Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, mayor of San Salvador.

It is not known who will replace Castillo Claramount as foreign minister. The deputy foreign minister is Ricardo Acevedo Peralta.

In a brief statement, foreign Foreign Minister Castillo Claramount said that he was resigning to dedicate himself exclusively to party activities. "One must devote time to the party and I cannot be foreign minister and secretary general," he explained. Castillo stated that the ruling party, the PDC, currently has 80,000 members, adding that 40 to 50,000 persons have requested membership and are pending consideration.

The PDC obtained the presidency in the 1984 elections and an absolute majority in the assembly and mayorships in elections the following year.

DUARTE INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH REBELS

PA052143 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Report by Francisco Espinoza on interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte by unidentified reporter; in La Palma on 5 September — recorded]

[Text] Good afternoon, YSU listeners, this is a special report from Citala, Chalatenango Department.

Today, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte reiterated in La Palma, Chalatenango, that the government will attend the peace talks in Sesori, even if the FMLN leaders do not. In that regard, President Duarte said:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] I came to La Palma today to [words indistinct] and say a prayer for peace, and for our people. I wanted to come here, to take the spirit of La Palma and try to bring it to Sesori.

I want that spirit of La Palma to remind us of the possibilities for peace, so that Sessori will turn into a new hope [word indistinct]

I wanted to use this trip [words indistinct] to spend some time, and think in front of this altar, about the effort that we all have to make in order to attain peace.

[Correspondent] Mr President, we understand that the meeting previous to the dialogue will not take place in Costa Rica. The day before yesterday, the Costa Rican foreign minister said that the meeting could possibly take place in Panama. How is the situation in that regard?

[Duarte] Well, the archbishop [Rivera y Damas] called me last night, and told me he had a message for me. Since I was so busy, I sent one of my delegates, and apparently these gentlemen from the FMLN said that they do not want the meeting to be held in Costa Rica, because the archbishop had released the place of the meeting in the homily, and that that was a gigantic crime, so Costa Rica was not going to be the place of the meeting.

That seems to me a lack of seriousness, and... [changes thought]. The fact that the Salvadoran archbishop released the place of the meeting to the Salvadoran people is not a problem. However, I think that tonight, when I go back, I will answer. I will talk to the archbishop. I will tell him what I think about this situation, and I will tell him the place where we can hold the meeting.

One of the possibilities may be Panama. If they do not want to meet in Costa Rica, well let us look for another place, but that situation will not be an excuse for avoiding the meeting.

[Correspondent] With regard to the third round of dialogue scheduled to be held in Sessori, the rebels said that they do not consider Sessori as the definite venue of the meeting. They said that the issue of the security will be discussed in the meeting previous to the dialogue. They said the government continues [word indistinct].

[Duarte] Pay close attention to what you are telling me, and add it all up now. On the one hand the rebels say that Costa Rica will not be the venue of the preparatory meeting, that the meeting must take place somewhere else, then they said that the dialogue cannot take place in Sessori, that... [changes thought]. They are looking for a way to say no to the dialogue. That is the truth of this situation.

I continue to say that there will be a dialogue, that we will go there and discuss the problem. I will search for another country where we can meet; if they do not want to meet in Costa Rica, we will look for another country. If that doesn't work we will try to convince them to meet in Costa Rica. Costa Rica is a fully democratic country where we can meet and talk about anything without any problem. We will try to convince them to have the meeting in Costa Rica. If not we can meet in other country. I have no objections.

As to the dialogue that decision has been made. The dialogue will be in Sessori on 19 September. I will go to Sessori on that date, regardless of the attendance of the guerrillas. That is their problem. Now, for them to go there, I will offer all the protection they need, just as I did in Ayagualo. You saw all the protection I gave them in Ayagualo. I will protect them now too, so that they will not complain about anything.

I will provide them with food, protection; we will send them the Red Cross, we will give them all they want so that they can arrive there and talk about peace, because the most important thing is to sit down and talk about peace. We should talk about the end of the war, the end of hatred, and the end of rancor. That is the most important thing.

Now, (?there is so much confusion that it does not lead to any solutions). We should make all efforts for peace.

[Correspondent] What do you think about Rey Prendes' remarks when he was asked about the difference between Sesorí and the places where the two previous meetings were held. He said that the talks should only take place in Sesorí, thereby indicating that there is no possibility of any agreement.

[Duarte] I do not think conclusions should be drawn from his answer. I can only tell you that the meeting will be held in Sesorí on 19 September. [Words indistinct]. Now, what resulted from La Palma? The understanding and feeling that dialogue is an instrument to reach peace. I feel it is possible for the two sides to go on talking even if we do not reach immediate results. We can go on talking, searching, trying to solve problems. We have problems and we must solve them in order to humanize this conflict and cope with all the crisis in the country. Consequently, Sesorí will be a new effort, just as La Palma, Ayagualo, and Mexico were. This effort failed earlier, at the time when Adolfo Rey Prendes first went to Mexico. Unfortunately, the meeting could not be held then because the FMLN gentlemen chose not to meet with us. Other efforts include the meeting in Peru and the two meetings we held in Germany. As you can see, we have taken advantage of every opportunity to talk with them and try to convince them that they are mistaken, that they should join the country's democratic process. So we have to go to Sesorí. This is what we will do.

Please don't misinterpret Rey Prendes' answer because what he said was in response to what he was asked. What will happen is that there will be a dialogue in Sesorí. But, what will happen there, what will we talk about, what will be the conclusions? We will not know that until the meeting takes place.

[Correspondent] Mr President, considering all the problems that have preceded the dialogue, what will happen if there is no dialogue?

[Duarte] As far as I am concerned, I will continue working for peace and peace can be achieved not only through [words indistinct]. There are other ways that can be implemented and I have not tried them yet. After this dialogue I am going to be doing other things to search for peace. I believe you have already noticed the work we are doing. We have sent messages to all the rebel sectors, not only to the commanders -- who always say no -- but to the lower ranks who could possibly be reached. I believe you know that in the past 2 years, 4,700 of them have joined the country's democratic process. If this pattern continues, the commanders will soon be left all alone.

An effort is being made to have an open democracy. I think you have noticed that there are many FDR leaders who are already in El Salvador. You already know the [word indistinct]. I think you already know about Sabastian, who is the FDR's representative, who left Cuba to become a guerrilla. Now he is at the University of Central America. He is working there.

You also know about Conejillas, the Silva brothers...I could mention many people who have joined the democratic process. They are all connected with the [words indistinct] but they are here.

The day before yesterday I believe you heard Mr Ellacuria, who was going around the world speaking in favor of the guerrillas. Where in the world could you do something like that if there is no democracy?

[Correspondent] It has been said that your government does not have real power and that it is subordinate to U.S. decisions [words indistinct].

[Duarte] This sounds interesting but I don't think it is worth me responding to [words indistinct]. I believe you journalists can best pass judgment on this. If it is me who is calling for the dialogue, if it is me who is speaking about a dialogue, if I am the one who convokes the dialogue, if I invite them, and if they say no and I still insist, then I have more freedom than these gentlemen who say no to everything. What happens is that they want everything and they are not prepared to join the democratic process. Here there are two programs. They want to defend the Marxist program. There are two programs and they, the armed rebels, either join the democratic process and gain political, social, and economic power capable of exerting influence on the country's democratic process, or they take the war path and this means violence and the seizure of power through force. There is also the alternative of negotiations, through which they seize power in a political fashion.

Ellacuria is proposing the second model. I am proposing the first model. This is why we cannot speak the same language. We speak two different language. I speak the same language of peace and the armed sector, which includes Ellacuria, speaks the language of war. I don't know if you noticed how he defended Samayoa. He did so because he is the theoretician, the creator of concepts that are fundamental to the guerrillas. He said it in today's meeting. He said that there are bases for this process of terrorism, war, and social indiscipline for the purpose of reaching ideologic goals. [end recording]

Later the chief of state and Chief of Staff General Adolfo Blandon, accompanied by the U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Edward Corr and by Colonel Caceres, commander of Military Detachment No 1, with headquarters in Chalatenango, dedicated the bridge that links Citlala and El Poy.

General Blandon, in dedicating the Army plan stated that the United to Rebuild Plan shows that the Army is winning the war.

FMLN-FDR FAVOR PANAMA FOR PREPARATORY TALKS

PA070207 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Press communique issued by the FMLN-FDR on 6 September in El Salvador]

[Text] We report to the Salvadoran people and the international community that today, through Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, we received the following notice:

1. Duarte rejects our proposal submitted in Mexico City to hold the second preparatory meeting and instead made other proposals.
2. Duarte insists on his decision to have the Armed Forces in charge of security and control of the population of Sese.
3. Duarte reiterates that security for the FDR-FMLN delegation in Sese will be the same as that provided in Ayagualo.

He added that it would be a familiar system, in which protection and guarantees would be provided by the government's Armed Forces.

In view of Duarte's position, the FDR-FMLN contend:

a. Duarte's proposal is virtually shutting off the possibility of reaching agreements on security matters for the third round of talks.

b. Neither La Palma nor Ayagualo were militarized, and at no time was the security of the delegations that attended these meetings in the hands of the government's Armed Forces, as Duarte is trying to assert.

c. We agree on Panama City as the site for the second preparatory meeting. We will attend the meeting willing to reach reasonable agreements on the pending issues:

1. An agenda for the third round of talks;

2. Participation of other national sectors in the dialogue [words indistinct] to participate as observers;

3. All matters of security, communications, mobilization and other pending groups;

4. A national truce.

d. We insist on suspending all military operations by both forces in the north of San Miguel 10 days previous to the date of the third meeting and the withdrawal of government troops to the following distances from Sesori: to the north, the border with Honduras; to the south, the Pan-American Highway; to the west, the Lempa River, along the border of the departments of San Miguel and Usulután; and to the east, to the border between the department of San Miguel and Morazan and along the Honduran border to Capetique.

This withdrawal should be carried out 72 hours before 19 September, at the latest. Beginning 9 September the people of Sesori should be in charge of the church and the following public service institutions: the Red Cross International Committee, the Salvadoran Red Cross, the Green Cross of El Salvador, and the Scout Association of El Salvador so that it can be prepared for the meeting.

e. The final agreement on the date for the third round of talks will depend on the acceptance of these conditions.

f. We ask the Salvadoran people and the international community to observe the actions carried out by the government that are obstructing and jeopardizing the third round of talks.

Reveal Conditions for Dialogue

PA1060337 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Sep

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN-FDR guerrillas today revealed the conditions they deem necessary to carry out a dialogue with the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte scheduled for 19 September in Sesori, 153 km east of San Salvador.

In an (?urgent) communique sent to our station this morning, the FMLN-FDR revealed the contents of a document signed today by the two fronts. Among the main points they agreed on are the continuation of preparatory meetings in Mexico, suspension of military operations in northern San Miguel beginning on 9 September, and withdrawal of troops from Sesori -- those of the guerrillas as well as the Army -- no later than 72 hours prior to 19 September. They also request that the Sesori population take charge of the Church and other service institutions beginning on 9 September. Following is the document signed by the FMLN-FDR that we have just reported:

[Begin SALPRESS reporter recording] The FMLN-FDR Press Office in Mexico this morning released the following communique that we will read as a special SALPRESS service:

Press communique from the FMLN-FDR: In keeping with our commitment to continue preparations for the third dialogue meeting in the first half of September, we report the following to the Salvadoran people and other people of the world:

1. The Salvadoran Government rejected the city of San Salvador as the site for the preparatory meetings. Considering this, and given that the Mexican Government is willing to offer its territory and the conditions needed to carry out a new meeting, the FMLN-FDR believe that Mexico is the most appropriate place to carry out preparatory efforts. We conveyed this idea to Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas on 3 September in Panama City.

2. The FMLN-FDR proposed Sesori for the third dialogue meeting because it is a nonmilitarized population in the eastern part of the country. However, immediately after agreements reached in Mexico were revealed to the public, the government's Armed Forces began to militarize that area in an open provocation that threatens dialogue efforts. This action was confirmed by statements made by President Duarte himself and high-ranking military leaders.

3. Based on the foregoing, we express our position regarding the conditions needed to carry out the third dialogue meeting in Sesori; we believe that the following are essential conditions.:

A. The suspension of all military operations taking place in northern San Miguel 10 days prior to the date set for the dialogue; that is, government Army troops as well as those of the FMLN will suspend operations in that area beginning on 9 September.

B. The withdrawal of government troops up to the following areas near Sesori: to the north, up to the border with Honduras; to the south, up to the Pan-American Highway; to the west, up to the Lempa River by the San Miguel-Usulután Departmental border, and to the east, up to the San Miguel-Morazan Departmental border from the Honduran border down to Chapeltique. This withdrawal should be concluded by 72 hours prior to 19 September.

C. In order to prepare for the meeting, the population of Sesori should take charge of the Church and the following institutions beginning on 9 September: International Red Cross Committee, CICR; Salvadoran Red Cross; Salvadoran Green Cross; and Salvadoran scout organizations.

4. In the next preparatory meeting, we must reach agreements on aspects pertaining to the following:

- A. Agenda
- B. Truce
- C. Observers
- D. Security

All of these aspects are necessary for the third dialogue meeting.

El Salvador, 4 September 1986

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SPEAKS AT NONALIGNED MOVEMENT SUMMIT

For President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's speech on 4 September at the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe, see the 8 September Nonaligned Summit section of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT

U.S. PRIEST REFUSED REENTRY; BISHOPS PROTEST

PA061941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government has prevented the entrance into the country of Evaristo Brown, a U.S. priest who has worked in the central Chontales Province for the past 12 years. Ecclesiastical sources reported that Brown departed from Nicaragua on a vacation trip and that on 2 September he was not allowed to enter Nicaragua.

In a document addressed to the Presidency Minister Rene Nunez Tellez, the Nicaraguan bishops have denounced this "unusual" action.

The Sandinist authorities have not yet explained their reasons for preventing the entry into the country of Father Brown. The Sandinist government expelled Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, and prevented the entry into the country Msgr Bismarck Carballo.

The two priests were accused of participating in activities that support the U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

KISAN DOWNS SANDINIST HELICOPTER, PLANE

PA061922 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Sep 86

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Counterrevolutionary forces today reported the downing of a Sandinist helicopter and pressures exerted by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Honduras to make them return to Nicaragua.

A spokesman for the indigenous rebel forces KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] (United Mosquitia), which operate on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, said today in Tegucigalpa that several rifleman units downed an Mi-8 helicopter and a Cessna light aircraft belonging to the Sandinist Air Force. KISAN said that the Sandinists have staged indiscriminate air raids on Pahara, Awastara, Dakura, Sandy Bay, Twara, and other areas north of Puerto Cabezas where it has been active lately.

According to the spokesman, a Cessna plane that conducted reconnaissance flights to guide the air raids was downed on 18 August, crashing near Puerto Cabezas. Its six crew members, including four lieutenants, a captain, and the pilot, were killed.

The helicopter was downed on 3 September, also falling near Puerto Cabezas, where KISAN maintains an important contingent of forces. [passage omitted]

BORGE CLAIMS CONTRAS TO TRAIN IN PUERTO RICO

PA072009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Managua, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge today charged that the United States plans to train anti-Sandinist rebels in Puerto Rico. However, Tomas Borge did not give any further details on the training of "contras" in Puerto Rico. He only reported the creation of a "civic action" organization that will help the anti-Sandinist rebels.

The Sandinist commander said that the new "civic action" organization created to help the rebels is "similar" to one that existed during the Somoza days, which operated under the direction of the Somoza guards. Tomas Borge also said that "the phase of the so-called low-intensity war has failed, and therefore this will lead to a phase of high-intensity," which he interpreted as "an open intervention" in this country.

The Sandinist commander explained that the "low intensity" war is aimed at fomenting an economic and political collapse in that Central American country. To that end, the United States has besieged the country economically and has declared a commercial blockade against Nicaragua, he said.

Since May 1985, the United States has imposed a commercial blockade which has affected Nicaragua.

In addition, Tomas Borge reported that ranking political and military leaders who are interested in "holding talks" with the Sandinists have been "dismissed" or jailed.

During a ceremony in Diriamba, east of Managua, Borge said that the "counterrevolution" also has plans to "kill" the Indian rebel chiefs who laid down their weapons.

Borge said that during the past few days, Mike Boniche, who was deputy chief of staff in the KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] Indian organization, as well as Janet Bucha, the deputy chief in the organization's Political Commission, and Efraim Tisuin, first commander of Psychological Operations, were "dismissed" and "jailed."

Borge, who is also founder and member of the FSLN's Directorate, said that the FDN "mistrusts" KISAN General Coordinator Wiskien Diego, Military Operations Commander Vicente Perez, and Special Operations Commander Colemann.

ARCE: NATION FACES 'NEW KINDS' OF U.S. AGGRESSION

PA072025 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] New kinds of U.S. aggression are approaching us, reported Commander Bayardo Arce. Commander Bayardo Arce, vice coordinator of the FSLN National Executive Commission, last night said that the new situation, due to the approval of the \$100 million and the training of troops in Honduras by the U.S. Green Berets, is a sign that we will be facing a new kind of terrorist aggression. in the rural areas and in the cities.

[Begin Arce recording] We should expect that with these funds, the efforts to attack civilian or economic objectives will be increased, seeking to cause further deterioration to the country's economy and to sow terror, especially in the rural areas and even in the cities. We should take into account that the significant point of the U.S. decision is not the approval of the \$100 million for the counterrevolution; rather, it is that the CIA has again been given the responsibility for the aggressive policy against Nicaragua. We cannot forget that the CIA mined the harbors in our country, we cannot forget that the CIA attacked and tried to destroy the fuel depots, we cannot forget that the CIA bombed the airport and our customs offices. That is, we already have clear indications of the kind of actions we may have to face in the future.

Recently, we have been able to detect and neutralize criminal actions like the attempt to blow up the Momotombo geothermal project. We know that the counterrevolution has always wanted to blow up the refinery. That is, this is the kind of situation we may be facing in the future. Furthermore, the fact that as the result of the U.S. decision the counterrevolution will be trained and directed by U.S. soldiers, the Green Berets, is even more serious. Thus, we may also be facing, at a certain moment, clashes with U.S. soldiers who may provide the Reagan administration the Tonkin Gulf in Central America to then launch an invasion against our country. Therefore, these situations seeking to increase the seriousness of our economic problems cannot of course be adopted and endured by the Nicaraguans in the same way we did in the past, when we still had hopes and expectations that the U.S. policy could be corrected, that the initiatives for peace and dialogue and for negotiation could bring a way to prevent further pain and destruction in Nicaragua and in the Central American area in general. As we Nicaraguans say, undoubtedly the picture is crossed now [es indudable que el cuadro este rayado]. Therefore, we have to act accordingly and be prepared for this new situation, always maintaining the optimism, the [words indistinct] the enthusiasm for the work, but aware that we are living in very difficult days of much significance for the future of our country. [end recording]

The revolutionary leader urged the newsmen to play an important role in the improvement of labor discipline, in the increase of production, and to explain to the people the country's difficulties in obtaining exchange to get spare parts for machinery. We cannot conceive of a journalism alien to production, said Commander Arce.

[Begin Arce recording] Journalists have an important role to play, because the main problem of our economy is, logically, that production has been determined by several factors. These factors are related to the problems of exchange, spare parts, and even the labor problems. Thus, if we want to ease the economic problems of the country and of the people, generally expressed in the supply problem, we have to find ways to increase national production. The government has taken a series of initiatives to guarantee a more rational use of exchange, to guarantee the best use of the aid from abroad and the technical supplies and spare parts to produce, and we have begun a complete political journey with our people to overcome the labor-related problems. [end recording]

COMMENTARY ON CASTRO'S FOREIGN DEBT STATEMENT

PA051822 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Commentary read by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] In front of representatives of more than 100 countries attending the Eighth Nonaligned Summit currently taking place in Zimbabwe, Cuban President Fidel Castro reiterated a principle that our country defends, fully convinced of its justness: The Third World countries' foreign debt is unpayable and uncollectible.

This is not a new battle. The second Havana Declaration, approved by the Cuban people on 4 February 1962, pointed out the continuous flow of dollars from Latin America to the United States as a result of imperialist exploitation, while in our countries, deaths resulting from malnutrition and curable diseases occur daily.

In November 1979, during the Sixth Nonaligned Summit held in Havana, Cuba presented solid arguments against the foreign debt specter, dumping [preceding word in English] unequal trade relations. That year, at the UN General Assembly -- as president of the Nonaligned Movement, which includes a large number of developing countries -- Fidel Castro again advocated the cancellation of a debt that is morally and financially unacceptable.

In 1983, in New Delhi, at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, Fidel Castro reiterated those principles, which he again repeated a few hours ago in Harare.

The figures quoted by Fidel Castro are as eloquent and indisputable as those he has presented before: He said: From 1977 to 1985, the Third World countries' foreign debt increased \$600 billion, and today is almost \$1 trillion. He added: During the past 5 years, Africa dedicated 32 percent of its income from exports to the payment of its foreign debt service, while Latin America had to use almost half of that income for the same purpose.

Also of great importance is Fidel Castro's historical justification when he notes that payment of such high sums is politically impossible. He said: that would bring more misery to our nations, and therefore, greater social instability. In addition, we would be giving juicy bonuses to those who have profited from our sweat and our natural resources for centuries, and whose lavish economies owe their prosperity to the centuries-old general backwardness choking the Third World.

U.S. PROHIBITION OF FLIGHTS 'UNACCEPTABLE'

FL061251 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The Latin American Civil Aviation Commission has called the U.S. Government's prohibition of Cuban airplanes from commercial flights over its airspace unacceptable and discriminatory. The statement was made at the 23d [as heard] meeting of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission held in Havana City.

HAITIPOPULAR DISCONTENT AGAINST REGIME 'MOUNTING'

PA061930 Paris AFP in Spanish 1117 GMT 6 Sep 86

[By special correspondent Edward Pons]

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 6 Sep (AFP) -- A climate of strong political and social tension has permeated Haiti for the past several days, as popular discontent is mounting against the National Government Council (CNG), which appears to be suffering from grave internal divisions, observers in Port-au-Prince reported today.

Many of them fear that the situation will lead to a violent upheaval before the start of the school year on 6 October, in view of families' inability to cope with the cost of education, which they consider of prime importance.

The CNG is the target of disenchantment. At best, it is accused of laxness and slowness in the process of "de-Duvalierization" "The CNG is doing nothing," the Macoutes (Tontons Macoute, Duvalierist militias) are still going strong." [quotation marks as received] "Nothing has changed," the people on the street are saying.

The newspapers are reporting cases of corruption -- such as abuses reportedly committed by the police, and plans to "regulate" the press through a law issued recently which makes the holding of a government license a compulsory requirement to practice journalism -- that cast a shadow of doubt on those close to CNG President General Namphy. Some, based on various sources, "revealed" today that Gen Namphy, whose democratic orientation had not been doubted until now, was appointed by former dictator Jean Claude Duvalier, and accused him of protecting the former macoutes.

One of the country's leading political figures, Leslie Manigat, chief of the Union of National Progressive Democrats, denounced last Saturday "the obvious deterioration of the political situation," and "the further impoverishment of the masses, as well as the impoverishment of the middle classes."

"Hunger in the country has reached dramatic levels; unemployment, alarming proportions. Many people are being fired from government jobs, while in the private sector factories are being shut down," he cried out. According to official data, 12,000 workers have lost their jobs since 7 February. [passage omitted]

FRANCE SENDS MILITARY EXPERTS TO EVALUATE ARMY

FLO61252 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] France has sent a team of military experts to Haiti to evaluate the Caribbean country's army and help reorganize it. French authorities are specifically studying ways of improving Haiti's fire and police departments and its riot control security forces.

JAMAICASEAGA STANDS FIRM AGAINST IMF DEMANDS

FLO51811 Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 5, CANA — Jamaica seems to be standing firm against International Monetary Fund (IMF) demands for further austerity, with Prime Minister Edward Seaga telling the fund he will not shift from the reflationary course he has charted for the country.

Seaga is currently in Washington for talks with the IMF, the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) — the three major financiers of the country's economy.

He rejected recommendations for further austerity made by a panel of experts from the three institutions who visited the country at his invitation to take a fresh look at its economy. But the government was this week under fire from the congressional general accounting office, and an analyst of the Heritage Foundation, which described as disastrous Jamaica's economic policies, and warned that failure in Jamaica could threaten American regional security and economic interests.

But official reports here today suggested Seaga was unmoved by the harsh nature of the criticism. Quoting Seaga himself, the official JAMPRESS news agency said: The IMF has been told by me that Jamaica will not deviate from the path of growth on which it has embarked and which has produced in the first six months of this year, the best results since 1981. JAMPRESS further quoted the prime minister as declaring that his government will not alter its position on the value of the Jamaica dollar despite pressures from the Fund for further devaluation. ...The IMF understands that we will not change our position because this is the same position taken by men [as received] from last November when we stabilised the rate of exchange at 5.50 dollars, despite IMF objections, JAMPRESS quoted Seaga as saying.

JAMPRESS said, in a dispatch from Washington circulated here, that the prime minister had made his position clear to the Fund. Devaluation has been one of the more controversial aspects of the IMF prescriptions for Jamaica economic ailments. The value of the Jamaica dollar is currently determined by twice weekly foreign exchange auctions conducted by the central bank, and in the past few months, the value of the Jamaica dollar has stabilised at around 5.50 to the U.S. dollar. Meanwhile, JAMPRESS said that talks at the technical level between Jamaica and the international finance institutions will continue in the U.S. capital next week.

Seaga turned away from the austerity of the past several years in May, presenting a budget which cut the prices of a wide range of consumer goods, forced down interest rates, and increased capital spending. Referring to the austerity of the past, Seaga told parliament: With that painful adjustment behind us, we must now shift to the next phase of our strategy — to use these resources to build up a sustainable and meaningful growth.

BRUNSWIJK GANG ATTACKS MILITARY POST AT ALBINA

FL052130 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] This morning, there has been another attack on the military post of Albina by the Brunswijk gang. An official report said the shooting started at about 8 o'clock this morning and went on for about half an hour. After the attack the national army at Albina started mopping up operations.

Services Restored in Town

FL050108 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The essential services in the border town of Albina, which had been disrupted during the attack by the Brunswijk gang on the military post in the area on Wednesday, have been restored. The border town plunged into darkness after the transformer had been damaged during the attack. Telephone connection to the rest of the country was also broken due to a defect of the last station of the telecommunication company. It has been announced that on Thursday electricity and water supplies as well as telephone connections have been restored.

People Urged To Remain Calm

FL050146 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] In a radio broadcast yesterday, Prime Minister Pretaap Radhakishun urged Surinamese to stay calm and not to listen to false rumors. The prime minister said that the shots which were heard yesterday morning came from the area around the military camp in Paramaribo and had to do with a hunt for a fugitive. The prime minister informed Surinamese that to put the brakes on the rumor machine and to avoid the overuse of the telephone lines part of the telephone circuit was closed off.

The rumors sparked the closure of offices and shops in and around Paramaribo. In a new bulletin yesterday it was reported that the national army and the Brunswijk gang were involved in clashes at Albina. It was also reported on the confusion in the city yesterday because of rumors that there was fighting in Paramaribo.